

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. XIV.]

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European Intelligence.

Austrian Statement of the Battle of MARENGO.

Germany.

VIENNA, June 28.

This day's Court Gazette contains the following account of the bloody battle of Marengo on the 14th of June: On the 14th, Capt. Jakardovsky arrived here, as courier from Gen. Melas, with intelligence that the enemy had crossed the Sesia, preparing for an attack with all his forces, which induced Gen. Melas to draw up his army behind the Bormida; the divisions of Hadlick and Keim, which had arrived at Alessandria on the 12th, having joined the other troops on the 13th. Next day, on the 25th, Major Lange arrived here with further accounts from General Melas, according to which the whole Imperial army crossed the Teno on the 13th, and encamped before Alessandria, between the Bormida and the Teno. On the same day the enemy made a very vigorous attack on the advanced posts near Marengo, who were repulsed by the superiority of the French. Early on the 14th, the Imperial army crossed the Bormida, was formed in three lines of battle, a reserve placed in their rear, declined at the same time to cover the right wing of the principal column, which had advanced against Marengo, and to reserve the road to Novi, in which direction the French gen. Soult had arrived. F. M. Count Hadlick led the first line of battle, followed by Lt. Gen. Keim, and then the division of Morzin grenadiers and the division of Elinitz cavalry. While the first line vigorously attacked the enemy near Marengo, the second and third, and F. M. Lieut. O'Reilly and Ott, filed off against Targara and Sale. Under continued furious attacks during the whole day, the fortune of war was now on one side, then on the other; the approach of night only terminating this battle, extremely bloody for both armies.—Gen. Melas speaks highly of the generals, staff, and other officers, and of the troops but particularly the regiment of Nonendorf and Bilitz, Col. Primont, and Maj. Depedoni, and principally of the excellent effects of the artillery, which was distinguished on every occasion.

The loss of the Imperial army in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amount to 9000 men of which the wounded are estimated at 5274. We have lost 1492 horses, 693 of whom are wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very considerable. Gen. Desfate remained dead on the field of battle, and several other generals are among the wounded. We had 2600 prisoners.—In the night, from the 14th to the 15th, those of the enemy's troops which arrived later, advanced to the right banks of the Bormida. Gen. Melas had two horses wounded under him and the Imperial army has suffered a considerable loss in staff and other officers, in this battle. Maj. Henle, of Archduke John's dragoons, was killed; F. M. Count Hadlick and Vassiloff, Maj. Gen. Luttreman, Gottschalk, Bellegarde, and La Marcellie; Colonels Kolbel, Kahn, Vermatia, Suidan, Eroz, Schickel, Belerelli, Provencheres, and Reissner of the artillery; also four Lt. Colonels and ten Majors were wounded. Of superior officers 230 were killed or wounded Maj. Gen. Zach executing the functions of Quarter-Master-General. Colonels, Schlammatti and Wecher, four Lt. Colonels, Maj. Count St. Julian, commanding a battalion of Joseph Colored's Grenadiers, and 60 other Officers, were made prisoners by the French.

Both parties having agreed to a period of 48 hours, for burying the dead and exchanging the prisoners, this afforded an opportunity for entering into further convention, according to which ten days notice is to be given, previously to the renewal of hostilities; this convention likewise stipulates the drawing up of the whole Imperial army along the Po and Mincio.

A courier has been sent to Kray with important dispatches. Kray's last letters are dated June 20, in which he mentions his retreat from Ulm.

RATISBON, June 28.

The Archduke Charles refused to take the command of the army; but promises to fight at the head of his grenadiers if necessary.

It is his opinion that Kray, ought to retire to the frontiers of Austria, or otherwise his army will be ruined by the French.

June 30.

The Diet have deputed M. d'Eupen to the head quarters of Moreau to negotiate the neutrality of the general Diet of the Empire.

HEILBRON, July 1.

The northern division of the French army of the Rhine, have not yet reached this place, (in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg).—Phillipburg has only 1800 men in garrison.

MANHEIM, June 28.

The houses of Nassau and the Count de Hakenburg, have concluded a convention with the French. Thus all the countries on the right bank of the Rhine, as far as the Mein, except those subject to the Elector of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves are acknowledged neutral.

NORDLINGEN, June 26.

Yesterday generals Kray and Moreau had an interview, it was to consult on an armistice. Moreau refused any without Ulm and Ingolstadt were surrendered. Kray would not consent, and they separated. They appear to respect each other. Ulm is provisioned for a year, and its extensive.

England.

LONDON, July 21.

It is said that accounts in possession of Government state that Buonaparte in his speech on the 14th of July, said "if the propositions for peace were not acceded to, he would again put himself at the head of his invincible army, and in a fortnight compel the enemy to treat."

France.

PARIS, July 5.

All the officers on leave of absence at Paris, have been ordered to join their respective troops.

Amiral de Winter has arrived at Paris from Holland, and Joseph Buonaparte from Italy.

The Marquis de la Fayette, lately spent a few days in Paris and then returned to his country seat near Melan.

Barras let out from Bagueres on his way to Spain.

The army which was organizing in the department of Dijon, and the adjacent departments, have relinquished the name of Second Line of the army of Reserve, and taken that of the army of which it constitutes part. The different columns of which it consists amounts to 65,000 men.

Letters from Naples state, that a serious insurrection is apprehended in that city. The Lazzaroni have betrayed symptoms of very great discontent; they complain bitterly on account of the scarcity of provisions, and lately looted the Vice-roy in his carriage. Songs full of invective against the King and Queen are sung in the Streets.

It is generally believed that the Roman Catholic powers will, for the future agree to give the Pope, a certain yearly sum, in lieu of the money he formerly received by virtue of his canonicle rights.

In that case he will be at liberty to attend to his spiritual duties.

July 7.

Letters from Vienna state, that prince Charles still refuses to accept the command of the army of the Rhine. The *Publiciste* states, that the prince de Ligne is to command the army of reserve, detained to support Melas in Italy.

A letter from general Dugna, returning from Egypt, on board the *Vengeance*, to the minister at war, mentions his capture by the English squadron near Malta. He complains bitterly of his detention, and of Capt. Trowbridge.

Several journals speak of an insurrection at Constantinople, after the news of the late successes of the French in Egypt. They do not give this intelligence as certain.

Letters from Leghorn, of a very recent date, state the arrival there of the convoy which brought the Queen of Naples with her family and suite. The king was on board admiral Nelson's ship. The amnesty was proclaimed at Naples on the 25th of April, in consequence of which

1500 persons were set at liberty.

Letters from Dunkirk announce, that a small squadron in that port is ready to sail on a secret expedition. It consists of two large frigates, of 44 guns each, and two others of 36, with some corvettes and sloops. The greater part of the crews of these vessels are composed of prisoners lately arrived from England, after being exchanged. A great quantity of arms and ammunition of all kinds have been embarked on board these ships.

July 10.

There is no strong place between Munich and Vienna. If our army continues hostilities with the present vigour Kray must fall back on Linz, (which is 105 miles W. of Vienna.) Kray's army is in a destitute state. There is no concert in the operations of the different Austrian Generals, such is their dissension. Several generals have resigned; and Kray has requested to be superseded. The Militia of Wirtemberg are daily deserting from the Austrian army.

July 12.

The purchasers of the national domains are still disturbed by those who pretend to be the proprietors of them.

It appears certain, that among the patrons of the college of Navarre, about to be restored, Cardinal Roban, Monty and the Duke de Choiseul, are included.

July 16.

On the two angles of the Legislative Palace, we now read, "Concord, the Republic, Liberty." We think room should have been found for the word "Equality."—(It was afterwards inserted.)

Ireland.

CORK, July 3.

The first of July. At no period of these eventful times were our peaceful fellow citizens forced to visit such scenes of riot and intemperance as disgraced this city on Tuesday last. It would seem as if the demon of dissipation had fed forth from the regions of hell its infernal imps to loose the ties of social order, and tear asunder the bonds of friendly intercourse. Nor in advertising to these painful circumstances can we console ourselves by charging them to the account of thoughtless ignorance or transient frenzy. No; they carried with them evident marks of deliberate malice and premeditated outrage. They were not confined to any one part or division of the city; they spread terror and dismay through every street; avenue of it. We would be led to think that some monsters, accustomed to blood, had been conning the destruction of their fellow creatures. Nor age, nor rank, nor condition could protect the unoffending and defenceless passenger from the inhumanity of these infuriate ruffians. If a lively fervent maid, without a thought or design appeared in the streets with a green ribbon round her cap, she instantly became the victim of the wanton cruelty of these all-conquering heroes called Orangemen; cap, hair, and ribbon were torn from her unfortunate head, and if she fled for protection into a shop, the harmless proprietor came in for a share of their brutal barbarity. But thanks to heaven, the same love of peace and order which distinguished the great body of the people of Cork in the days of foreign invasion and internal rebellion, governed them also on the present occasion; and his happy influence enabled them to wear with unequalled temper and patience, and triumph over such base and unprovoked hostility.

To the officers and privates of the regulars, fencibles and militia, who were on duty that day sufficient praise cannot be given. Their conduct was that of gentlemen and soldiers. They exerted themselves in the most laudable manner, and their exertions were happily successful in checking the licentious spirit of a mercenary and dangerous faction. Indeed no other conduct could be expected from any part of a garrison commanded by a general, whose prudence and moderation at all times will ever endear him to the truly loyal and peaceable inhabitants of this city.

The Rev. M. Rogers's house, at Killea, in the neighborhood of Callmartyr, was on Tuesday night wilfully set on fire, and a considerable property, in bank notes, furniture, &c. destroyed.

American Intelligence.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, September 1.

A Gentleman, who left Paris the 26th June, full Judge Ellsworth the day before and had some hours conversation with him. As was to be expected, nothing transpired from any of the commissioners unofficially; and all the reports respecting the Negotiation have their origin in the whims and fancies of Exchange politicians, and would-bethought *Quid Nunc*. If, however our Readers wish to know in what point those reports most concur in, it is that the most perfect harmony subsisted between the commissioners of both Nations; and that an honorable accommodation would be the result of conjoint efforts.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

Yesterday arrived the *Liverpool Packet*, Capt. Bebe, in 48 days from Liverpool; by whom the *London Daily Advertiser* and the *London Gazette* to 9th July inclusive have been received at the office of the *Daily Advertiser*—being the latest which the *Packet* brings.

They contain nothing relative to our Commissioners in France.

The determination of the cabinet of Vienna on the subject of the armistice and a separate peace with France had not yet been received. The probabilities seem to lean towards an immediate pacification between France and Austria. For besides the disastrous battle of Marengo in Italy, the Austrians have been defeated by Moreau on the Rhine. The subsequent advantages which it is said he has obtained, must have enabled him to open a communication with the army of the enemy by forcing the passes of the Tyrol. This critical situation must oblige the Emperor to make the best terms he can with the victorious Chief Consul. Mean time his wishes seem to be the passionate vows of the whole French nation with whom he is popular and evidently desires to remain for, certainly are for peace. On his return to Paris, in passing through Lyons, Buonaparte exclaimed "I ardently hope, the commerce of this city, of which all Europe was once so proud will resume its former prosperity."

Nothing but a prospect of a peace with England, who Buonaparte knows holds the scale of commerce and empire of the sea, could give buoyancy to a hope like this.—But how can England make an honorable a secure and durable peace, while France her natural and implacable enemy, occupies Belgium—maintains an ascendancy in Holland—preserves her German and Italian conquests and keeps possession of Egypt and Malta? To resolve this interesting question England seems to be waiting to see what measures may be adopted by the continental Courts; by that of Vienna, which is at present in a situation so extremely critical, and by those of the North, whose *quadruple alliance* must have so great an influence on the question of peace or war, and on the formation of a general Congress for reestablishing the balance of Power in Europe. The latter measure is become indispensably necessary; for the Treaty of Westphalia, which maintained that balance for nearly two centuries, can no longer serve as a basis, since every part of the political edifice of Europe has been overturned by the French revolution.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, August 19.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick to a gentleman in Salem, dated

Bourdeaux, June 28.

"We doubt not in the least but that the present negotiation on foot at Paris between the American Commissioners and this government, will have a happy issue; and that a cordial intercourse between the two countries will shortly take place."

MANN'S LICK.

A Large Quantity of

CLEAN, DRY,

SALT for SALE.

John Speed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to his friend in this place, dated September 15th, 1800.

"I reached home two days past, and found the inhabitants of the place and my family in particular, full verging from a very serious alarm, occasioned by a well digested and extensive plan formed by the Negroes, to murder the male inhabitants of Richmond, destroy a part of the town lying fire to it, to draw the attention of the men, when they meant to fall upon them, and to plunder the residue, and take possession of the houses and white women; they were only prevented from collecting by an uncommon fall of rain, which raised the water-courses suddenly too high for them to pass, and notice being had in town, placed the inhabitants in a state of defence which they (the Negroes) probably were afraid afterwards to meet. It is not known that any particular Negroes in town were concerned. One or two of the leaders are taken and executed, and many of the subordinate characters taken; ten or twelve of them have been executed, and it is probable ten times that number may suffer death on this occasion. I understand there are not less than 300 taken and in goal, they are brought in daily.—Suffice it to say, that without the providential interposition that did occur, the city of Richmond at least would have been depopulated of white male inhabitants, and perhaps all the lower country."

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, August 4.

From the opposition made from two Danish frigates, in two different quarters, to have their convoys searched by our cruisers, their fears but two much reason for concluding that the Northern powers have come to a determination to resist our maritime superiority. Ministers have therefore pitched upon Lord Whitworth, from his situation at the court of Peterburgh, has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the views, the interests, and the intrigues of the Northern powers and he will therefore be enabled to apply himself more successfully to those feelings from which the late measures of Denmark proceed.

BOSTON, September 8.

[Miscellaneous extracts:—from London papers.]

Dunstable Straw Hats, with deep brims are daily spreading in the fashionable circles. They are a smaller kind of gypsy slouch, and more becoming than those worn about two years since.

It is said that on the union of Ireland becoming an operative system, his majesty will certainly take upon him the title of the Emperor of the British Isles.

Mr. Gore one of the American commissioners for adjusting claims, &c. against the British government, arrived in London, July 8, in good health.

Mr. Fox has nearly completed his great and desirable work, the History of Great Britain from the time Hume left it in 1688. As this involves that of the world, this information will be pleasing to all men.

The British government are apprehensive of an attack by the French and Spanish on some of the W. I. — Troops are embarking in considerable numbers for Jamaica, in consequence of the belief.

The elector of Bavaria, will probably be compelled to pay to France the subsidy received from Mr. Pitt. Little did the house of commons think when they voted 500,000 sterling to the elector of Bavaria, that in effect this money would be a relief to Buonaparte.

The first confal has caused the celebrated University of Pavia to be re-organized. It was thus in consequence of the invasion of the Austrians.

It is a curious illustration of the decline into which the Papal power has fallen, that we find it stated in the foreign papers that the Pope has made his peace with Buonaparte. Times have changed since the bishop of Rome compelled kings and emperors to make their peace with him by the most degrading humiliations.

Buonaparte like all other great men, rather avoids the wishes of the people in shewing him respect; and the most expressive means to convince him of their love are from purely modest motives shunned—proof sufficient.

September 10.

A treaty of alliance offensive and defensive has been concluded between the Emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Received by the brig Alert, arrived at Boston, with London papers to August 4.

An armistice has been agreed upon, between Generals Moreau, Chief of the army of the French republic, in Germany, and Kray, commander of the Imperial army. The resumption of hostilities is to be preceded by a notice of 12 days.

The French army occupy all the country comprised in a line of demarcation prescribed by the 2d and 3d articles of the convention for the armistice, including, by a serpentine route, nearly half the Imperial dominions, and extending and keeping open a communication with Italy and the other French armies.

The Armistice does not prohibit the French from levying contributions; and it is said the Elector of Bavaria engages to pay 8 millions, on condition that the French shall levy no more contributions on Bavaria.

Moreau has demanded six millions, a contribution from the Circle of Suabia; the proportion of which is to be fixed by the States assembled at Augsburg.

The Margrave of Baden having manifested no hostile disposition towards France, his territories are strictly respected.

The situation of the French armies, the exhausted state of the emperor, both in men and money, and the pacific disposition of his Imperial majesty, reduce it to a certainty that there will be peace on the Continent. The imperious necessity of a speedy peace, renders it doubtful whether Great Britain will be made a party in the treaty of pacification.

A report is circulating, that the preliminaries of peace have already been signed, between France and Austria. But perhaps this report takes its rise from the Convention concluded in Italy and the armistice in Germany.

By a letter from Brussels, dated July 14, we are told that correspondences between the French and English Governments are frequent: The subject of which is supposed to be propositions of peace made by England.

The attention of Britain is drawn to the Armed Neutrality forming in the north of Europe. The Danish frigate Franda has been captured by a British ship, and orders have since reached Deal for British Cruisers, to capture all ships and vessels sailing under Danish colours. The ministry, however, seem alarmed; and have sent an ambassador to Copenhagen, to enter into explanations with the Court of Denmark.

From Italy, we have the following account of the proceedings of Massena.

Head-Quarters, Milan, July 13.

Massena general in chief, informed by the official reports of the French military authorities, that the city and country of Lucca have insulted the republic, its Government, and principal citizens by some public acts; considering that justice demands punishment of such irregularities, and that the pressing interest of the army requires, that the country as well as the city of Lucca should contribute to its wants, decrees.

1. There is imposed a contribution of a million, French specie, on the country and city of Lucca.

2. Five hundred thousand livres shall be paid, within five days after the notification of the present decree, to the provisional government of that country. The other 500,000 on the following decade.

(Signed) MASSENA.

BOSTON, September 9.

By the brig Alert, which has never arrived without furnishing fresh intelligence we have received London papers to August 4. The most recent paper contains a report that a peace between Austria and France was agreed to on the 29th of July. We have certain accounts that an armistice has been concluded between Kray and Moreau. It is improbable that Buonaparte would have extended the cessation of hostilities if the Emperor had not exhibited a pacific disposition. The "dogs of war" on the continent are kennelled for a time. The continued active preparations for hostilities is ordinary policy, intended to secure a good bargain, and to guard against exigencies.

The various military arrangements, positions &c. are now objects of secondary importance. Negotiations between Russia, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden, for supporting a neutrality by force of arms, are thought to be in considerable forwardness. The affair of the Danish frigate, however, must have occurred in consequence of particular orders from the court of Copenhagen. The British, a private article says, have so far relented this unusual

reluctance as to have authorized the capture of all Danish vessels.

We cannot find that the reports current yesterday of the departure of our envoys from France, are supported by either printed or oral information.

OF PEACE.

Ratisbon, July 15.

We are assured that the court of Vienna has returned an answer to the First Confal's proposals for Peace importing "The Emperor wishes for peace not less than France, but for one that shall be general and durable; and durable it cannot be, if the Cisalpine Republic shall be again established, the existence of which is alike dangerous to the existence of Italy and of the Austrian Hereditary States. Should, however, the re-establishment of this Republic be made a condition sine qua non, it remains to be considered what France will propose for the security and indemnification of Austria." The answer is deemed to be accommodating, that negotiations are expected to be immediately commenced.

Augsburg, July 17.

The Head-quarters of Gen. Moreau will be removed to Augsburg, where it seems probable the Congress for peace will be held.

It is said that the First Confal Buonaparte will come to the Congress for a peace to be held in this city.

Cologne, July 18.

Our Journal contains the following letter from Brussels dated July 14:—

According to accounts received from Galatz, there is now very frequent correspondence between the French and English governments, the subject of which is supposed to be propositions of peace made by England. It is expected that a place will be immediately appointed, where conferences for a general peace may be opened between Envoys from Austria, England and France. The place it is expected, will be either Liege or Brussels.

Vienna, July 18.

The English have exerted themselves to prevent our entering on negotiations, but in vain; but the Austrian Ministry, though inclined to treat will not treat but in conjunction with England.

London, July 31.

A motion was yesterday made in the Common Council of the city that a petition in favor of peace should be preferred to his Majesty; but it finally failed.

It is said the King of Prussia has sent couriers to all the Courts of Europe; announcing and intention of interposing for a general peace.

August 4.

It is reported, on the authority of an American gentleman arrived at Dover, that Preliminaries of Peace between the Austrian and French governments were signed at Paris on Tuesday last, the 29th ult, and that intelligence of the event was brought to Galatz on Tuesday last by express.

The last Paris papers received, were silent on the subject. The signing, however might have taken place on that day, after they were printed.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, for cash, at the door of the court house in Lexington, on the thirtieth day of this present October, by virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, in a suit of Chancery, wherein Thomas Mendenhall, and others were complainants, and Abraham Fowier, and Melissa Hoffman and Harrison of New-York were defendants, pronounced at the September term last past, two tracts of LAND, one containing one hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty-six acres—and the other containing one hundred and eighty thousand, three hundred and forty-four acres, excepting out of the said tracts one undivided share of thirty thousand acres, which said tracts of land lie in Montgomery and Madison counties, below and in the main forks of the Kentucky river, and were entered in the name of Thomas Franklin and Co. June the 4th 1784—the sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Cuthbert Banks,
John Boggs, &
George Clarke, Esq.

October 4th, 1800.

TO BE LET ON LEASE.

FOR a term not exceeding seven years, 2500 acres of WOOD LAND, lying on the north fork of Licking; for terms apply to the subscriber, living on the head waters of Townsend, near Johnsons tavern, Bourbon county.

Charles Porter.

A LIST OF LETTERS

N the post-office Lexington, which if not taken out within three months will be returned to the general post-office, and said letters.

MARK ANDREWS, Madn. cy. Mr. Andrews.

James Benning, John Bowman, John Brown, Abalom Brown, Mad. cy.; Thomas Branner, Ezekiah Bradley, Henry Buckner, Jesse Barnard, Woodford cy.; Adam Bentley, Benj. Barry, Benj. Burbridge, V. Fairfax; Olivet Brown, care of Jno. Ayes; Jas. Beatty, Cuth. Banks, Cuth. Banks, Wm. Bullock Clerk cy.; Walker Baylor, Preston Brown, capt. Preston Brown, Washington Boyd, William Bailey, John Blakemore, 2 Woodford cy.; capt. John Blackmore 2; James Burnett.

John Clay, Robert Cameron, William Conner, Walter Cunningham, John Clay 2; Joel Craig, Green Clay 2; Louisa Cart, Betty Calmes, Benj. Colhow, James Cord, Geo. Gulp, William Chiles, Saml. Cowry, Isaac Clinton, Bennet Clarke.

John Drake, Robert Dennis, William Dunn, Miss Donnellan, Saml. Dunkan, Nimrod Doil; John Drake, John Dupuy, N. Dennis 2; William Dusy.

Wm. Evans, Hugh Emifon, Wm. Emmons, Benj. Edwards.

Leonard Flemming, N. Foster, Col. Flemming.

Robt. Gibson care of Henry Marshall, Elihu Gordon 2; John Gregg, John Gardner, William Gelham, John Gerank, John Gardner, Richard M. Gano, Jas. Gatewood.

William Hackley, Danl. Hulse, John Hukenn, Andrew Holmes, Benj. Howard, George Hamilton, John Hollingworth, Frances Hollingworth, William Hinton, James Hales, Michael Hatzet, Richard Escute, Joel Hill, John Hawkins, capt. Saml. Henden, John Haslering, Geo. Johnson 2; Robert Irwin.

Joseph Kendary, John Kenyrbrough, Walter Karreck, Robert Kirk.

Joel Lyle, Jacob G. Leper, Andrew Lyttick, William Longfield, Aguele Lang, Alex. Scott Lowrey.

Benj. Morgan, Alex. Mahan 2; David M'Kee, Jefferine cy.; John M'Call, Jas. M'Gowan 2; Alex. M'Greger 2; Col. N. Massie, Beriah Masseson, Harrison Burgh; Capt. H. Marshall, Jno. Morrow Esq. 2; William Maynie, Robt. M'Kenny, David M'Gowan sen. care of J. M'Near; Joseph M'Cullough, James M'Gowan, N. Moleby, Woodford cy.; William Moleby, W. cy.; Jas. Merry, Ann M'Gregor, care of A. M'Gregor; Jacob M'Conatha, Saml. Mennet, the care of Dufore; Jas M'Kade.

Jno. Obanion, Versailles; Wm. Owen, Woodford cy. Frances Ottwell, near Lexington.

John Parker, Lexington; Alex. Parker, George Poyzer, William Patterson, near Lexington; Jettley Payne, Betty Payne, Edward Payne, Thos. Peoples, Saml. Polkthwait, Master of Lodge; John Mathews, the care of Col. Patterson; Nathl. Petter, Frances Piott, Aaron Prather junr. col. Chas. Patterson, north Elkhorn; Root Porter, Robt. Pollard, Care of I. Carr.

James Russell, Jno. Rollings, Clarke cy. Joseph Rayburn, the care of P. M'Call; Jno. C. Richardson, Lexington; Philip H. Ryan, Clark cy. near Winchester; Ges. Robinson, the care of John M'Nair.

Robt. Speers, the care of Col. Patterson; Wm. Speerman, the care of J. Rawlings Clerk County; David Shields, Jas. Swiley 2; Jno. Slater, Saml. Smith, Revd. Jno. Steel, the care of the Revd. Ranken; Elijah Stout, the care of B. Stout; Jno. Slater DoB; John Robert Shaw, the care of Col. Patterson; Joseph Stouter, Jas. H. Stewart, 7; Thos. Stevenson, Wm. Stewart, or Andrew Rayburn, Wm. F. Sewall, David Sutton.

Wm. Taylor, cloth manufacturer Bryan's mill C. county; Benj. Taher, Lexington; David Thompson, Mill-rite with G. Smart; Josiah Taylor, the care of Jno. M'Gormick; Jacob Tesford Clark County; Genl. Robt. Todd, Genl. Levy Todd, Bent, Tayber.

Edward Upshaw.
The Worshipful Master the Lexington Lodge, Gerham White, Henry Watkins Woodford county; T. Woodson, the care of Col. Crockett 2; Jno Williams, Woodford county.

Rich. Young, the care of Mr. Ayers; Rich. Yates.

Fredk. Zimmerman.

John W. Hunt, P. M.

October 1, 1800.

WANTED AS AN APPRENTICE.

TO the Tanning business, a lad about 17 years old who can come well recommended and no other need apply.

Jonas Davenport.

Jefferine county, Sept. 30, 1800.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THOSE who have some accounts to settle with Francis A. Saugine, are requested to apply to Peter D. Robert, High Street, who is authorized to settle the time.
16th October, 1800.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.
STAYED by the subscriber living in Georgetown two COWS, one of a large size, and a red color, very heavy with calf, and the other is a brindle of a smaller size, their marks is a crop and two flits in the left ear, and hole in the right, they left me about the 23d of last month, any person delivering them to me shall receive the above reward, paid by me.
John Christy.

N. B. One if not both have been bored for the hollow horn.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Green county, and on the fourth day of Green river, and on Little Barren river, one strawberry roan Horse, five years old last Spring, about 13 and a half hands high, black mane and tail, natural pacer, one white spot on the hind part of the left foot, no brand perceivable, appraised to ten pounds, May 15, 1800.
Mary M. Candlish.

STOLEN.
COME time, once, out of my house in Montecore county, three bulls of the name of paper, two from Col. Scales of Fauquier county Virginia, to James Whitely and state to myself, also, another one a separate piece of paper from Edward L. McNeely, who lived in Orange county and state appraised to myself. The whole of the above bulls of the color are for Negroes, whoever will deliver the said bulls of the color to the subscriber, near Mount Sterling, shall receive the above reward. All persons are cautioned against being deceived by the person who has the above bulls in his hands.
John Wells.

Sept. 29th 1800.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
STAYED away from the subscriber living in Cincinnati a bay horse, 7 years of age, a built to hands high, well made, a flax in his forehead, branded on the left shoulder with the letters, on the left side there is a small hole, it appears if there had been one of his ribs broke when he was colts.
ALSO, a dark bay Mare, three years old last Spring, a small blaze in her forehead, extends about half way down, slim nose, her brand I can't define, they both are natural trotters.
If the subscribers will deliver them to the subscriber, living in Cincinnati, shall receive the above reward paid by me.
James Earlen.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
NOTICES THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS OPENED
DANCING SCHOOL.
IN Mr. Martin Hawkins's house opposite the District Court Clerks office, and hopes from his attention to business he will meet the approbation of the public and scholars will be received on the following terms, a dollar per quarter, the one half in advance, the remainder at the conclusion of the quarter. He will likewise keep evening School for the young gentlemen.
Ch. V. Larimer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Eagle creek, about twelve miles from Georgetown, court county, a bay Horse, appears to be the Chickadee breed, branded on the hutch with a figure eight, one large saddle horn, about thirteen and a half hands high, appears to be about five years old, appraised to seven pounds ten shillings.
William M. Mannama.

16th July, 1800.

FOR SALE.
ONE section of first rate Land, No. 4, 21 entire acres, in the county of Hamilton, Clermont Township, situate on the Great Miami river, 17 miles from Cincinnati, and 3 1/2 from Fort Hamilton. There is an old section of land two large improvements, excellent cabins, log barns, and under good fencing, a fine stream of never failing water running nearly through the middle of it, and a most excellent grist-mill within three miles—said section lies handsome to divide into quarter sections, and will be sold the whole together or part, as may best suit purchasers.—Breeding mares, young saddle Horses.—Cattle or Sheep, will be taken in part payment. For further information enquire of G. Freeman in Lexington.—Mr. Joel Williams at Cincinnati, or to the subscriber near the big Prairie, who will give a warranty Deed to the purchaser.
Abraham Freeman.

28th September, 1800.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
August 4th, 1800.

THE commanding officers of corps, detachments, posts, garrisons, and recruiting parties, belonging to the military establishment of the United States are to report to and receive orders from, Brigadier General Wilkinson, in the city of Washington, and all officers on furlough are to report themselves to the same officers, with all possible dispatch.

SAMUEL DEXTER, Secretary.
[All printers within the United States who publish advertisements for proposals for contracts of the 13th of August last are requested to insert the above in their papers once a week for two months.]

JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,
AND NOW OPENED BY
JOHN A. SEITZ.
At the three hours at the corner of Main and M N streets, formerly occupied by Seitz & Lauman, and lately by Mr. John Jordan Junr.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDISE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods; Groceries; Hard, Glass, Queens & China Wares;
Also, a constant supply of
Salt, Castings, Nails, Bar-Iron, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap for CASH, or such Country Produce as may occasionally suit him.
Those who have accounts with the late firm of SEITZ & LAUMAN, yet unsettled, are again solicited to come forward and close them, as a delay may prove very injurious both to the debtor and creditor.
If Lexington, June 3d, 1800.

JOHN A. SEITZ,
IN addition to his former importation has received a general assortment of
M E R C H A N D I S E,
Among which are a large quantity of COFFEE, of a superior quality, MADEIRA, WINES, PORT
Compleat sets of CHINA, A quantity of coarse MUSLINS, INDIA NANKEN, WHITE ditto, CALICOES, DIMITIES, SCARLET CARDINALS, TAMBORED & JACONE T MUSLINS, LADIES POCKET BOOKS, PATENT SILK HOSE, RAY ditto, COTTON HOSE, &c. &c.
All of which will sell at the most reduced prices.
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1800.

JESSAMINE COUNTY, to wit.
Falsely, Quarter Session Court, 1800.
Dryng Stedman, Complainant,
Against
Roberts Walters, & John & Samuel Walters, administrators of John Walters deceased.
Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.
On the motion of the complainant, and forasmuch as appearing to the court, it is ordered that the defendant do deliver to the complainant, on the first day of our next December court, and answer the complaint, bill, and that a copy of this order be posted up at the door of the court house, another be published at Greenfield meeting house four immediately after divine service, and that another copy thereof be inserted in one of the Kentucky Gazettes, as directed by law.
A Copy. Telle.
Samuel H. Woodson, C. L. K.

NOTICE.
COMMISSIONERS appointed by the county court of Madison will meet the 7th day of November next, at the house of Joseph Wells, on the waters of Station Camp creek, to take depositions to perpetuate testimony respecting an entry of 4000 acres, made in the name of William Mayo, Junr. lying on Station Camp creek, and which has since been assigned to the subscriber, also to perpetuate testimony respecting all interfering claims, and do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.
Green Clay.

Madison County, }
Sept. 22d, 1800. } 37

BOURBON COUNTY
August court Quarter Sessions, 1800.
James Smith complainant,
Against
John Castorbury, William Castorbury, Elijah Castorbury, Vincent Castorbury, Daniel Castorbury, complainants
The late of twenty negroes, — Liberty & Mary his wife, — Liddy, and Peter his wife, — Liza and Ann his wife, and Rachel Castorbury, (an infant under the age of twenty-one years) heirs at law, of Miss Castorbury deceased, who was — Castorbury, widow of said Mary deceased, Miller & Company, and Simon Kenton, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant Kenton, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the first day of their next November court, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be published in one of the Kentucky Gazettes, for two months successively, another copy posted at the court house door, in this county, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, four Sunday immediately after divine service.
A Copy.
Thomas Arnold, C. B. C.

NOTICE.
HEREBY forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Thomas Stevins, of Madison county, for one hundred and five acres of land, in said county.—(It was dated four months in August last, and the title to the land was to be made in two years from the date)—As fifty acres of the land was at that time in dispute, and he knew it, and as I am determined not to make a title to any part thereof until he complies with his agreement with me, concerning 55 acres of the said land.
John Moor.

Madison county, }
September 26th, 1800. } 37

DANVILLE DISTRICT, Va.
August term, 1800.
Frederick Baker, complainant,
Against,
Lucas Sullivan, Spencer Griffin, Henry Cawley, and Joseph Welch, Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Sullivan and Griffin, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next January term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, another copy posted up at the court house door, and a third copy published at the Danville meeting house door, four Sunday immediately after divine service.
A Copy. Telle.
Willis Green, C. D. D. C.

MACBEAN & POYZER.
ARE opening at their store (formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr) Lexington,
A Handsome Assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE & BOOKS;
Amongst which are the following—
Looker On, Recuties of Hervey,
Thomson's Seasons, Robert Slenders letters,
Burket on the new testament, Chandrou's orations,
Young Man's companion, Ames's—do.
Cyrus's travels, English's French, Smith's—do.
Flowers of History, Godwin's Political justice,
Knox's Essays, Washington's will,
Ruffian on Politics, Domestic medicine,
United States, Junius's Letters,
Gazetteer, Laws U. States,
Ladies Library, Scott's Lessons,
Juvenile Friend, Webster's Selection,
Blair's Lectures, Bibles,
Gardner's Enquirer, Murray's Reader,
Moral and Sacred, French and English
Poems, Dictionaries,
Gleaner, Stubbs's Manuel
Founding, Hervey's works, exercise,
Model of Letters, Spelling Books,
Watson's answer to, Primers,
Pain's age of, Pocket books,
Renfon, Writing paper,
A few elegant Prints of Gen. G. Washington, Caricatures and sundry other Prints, together with a large quantity of the most celebrated PATENT MEDICINES; which they will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, GINSENG, TOBACCO or COUNTRY LINEN—the lowest price made at a word, and no abatement.
Those indebted to them are requested to pay up immediately, as no indulgence can be given.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale at this Office, the following
BOOKS & PAMPHLETS,
Which will be sold at the prices thereto annexed, viz—
BOUND BOOKS.
Political.
D. C.
Junius Redivivus, 1 50
Barlow's Letters, 1 50
Annual Register for 1798, 1 50
Politics for the People, 3 50
The President's Message to Congress, relative to France and Great Britain, 1 50
Lyon's Magazine, 2 50
The Philanthropist or the National Character of the English and French by Junius, 1 50
Jockey Club, 1 75
Political Classics, 3 vols. 1 75
The Farmer's Letters, 1
Vindicta's Sermons, 1
Defence of Urry, 50
Common Sense, 37

Moral.
Whitely's Sermons, 1 75
Life of Christ 2 vols. 4 75
Calvinism Improved, Price's Sermons, 1 75
Hervey's Meditations, 1
Watt's Miscellany, 92
Death a Vision, 2 50
William's Sacramental Meditations, 75
Anglo Vindicta, 1
Dodridge's Rise and Progress, 1
Jenks's Submission, 63
Durham's Unsearchable Riches, 63
Vindicta's Sermons, 63
Divine Breathings, 25
Bunyan's Visions, 25
Lawson's Tokens, 32
Zane's Tokens for Ministers, 32
Baptist Confession of Faith, 1 50

Arts & Sciences, &c.
Blayvilles Travels, 3 vols. 10
Penn's Arithmetic, 10
Fenn's Euclid, 10
Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 4 vols. 10
Practical Farmer, 2 vols. 10
Description of Towns, 25
Framer's Assistant, 25
Dramatic Dialogues, 75

75

PAMPHLETS.
Political.
The American Crisis, 75
Rights of Man for all Mankind, 50
Gallatin's Speech on the foreign intercourse, 25
Bill, 38
Path to Riches, 38
Cato's Examination of Jay's Treaty, 38
Bore to Great for the Democrats, 38
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France, 18
A Pill for Perjury, 38
The Slave Crown, 7
Porcupine's Political Censor, 7
Political Character of the French and English by Junius, 38
The Budget of the People, 38
Address to Congress on Jay's Treaty, 38
Sermons to Ministers of State, by the author of Sermons to Alms, 35
Decline and Fall of the British System of Finance, 25
Manual of the Philanthropist, 25
Monarchy no Creature of God's Making, 25
Monarchy; A parody on Pope, 7
Facts adduced to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, 25
Political Dictionary, 50
Law of atres, 50
Oppen's Tour thro' Upper and Lower Canada, 12
Debates in the Pennsylvania Legislature, respecting the Bank, 62
Strictures on the Address of George Washington, containing his relinquishment of the office of President, 35
The Imposter Detected by Timothy Tiedley, 50
Knives Acre Association, 7
Mirabeau's Considerations of the Order of Cincinnati, 7
Trial of Thomas Walker and others for Conspiracy, 50
An account of the Belfast Review, and Celebration of the French Revolution, 7
Reflections of the French Coblers, 7
The Closer a Poem, 7
Camillus's defence of the British treaty, 75
The conduct of the United States, towards France examined by a Confession, 34
A letter of H. Duncombe, Remarks on the conduct of George Washington, as President of the United States, 38
Faint day Sermon, 38
Ne-a-voy's Gift to Democrats, 38
Proceedings of the United Irishmen, 38
The trial of Thomas Muir, 38
The Commonwealth of Reason, 38
Letter to the Friends of the People, 38
Foster letter to the Electors of Westminster, Universal Aljium, 52

Moral, &c.
Apolitic History of the Church, 38
Divine Righteousness exhibited in the Salvation and Damnation of Sinners, 38
Age of Reason, its end and part, 75
Wakefield's Examination of Paine's Age of Reason, 25
The Truth of the Bible by John Fowler, 75
Wakefield's Letter on the Spirit of Christianity, 18
A Revealed knowledge of the Prophecies, Exhortation to a Religious Education of children by the Baptist Churches, 12
An account of the London Missionary Society, 12
Family Exercises, 25
Modes of Presbyterian Church Worship Vindicated, 25
A Catechism for Youth, 25
Ruffin's Seven Sermons, 25
Sermons to the Rich and Stagnant, 25
The Poets, 25
Annals of Universal Salvation, 25
Confession a Poem, 25
Affecting history of the dreadful distress of Frederick Mendenhall's Family and others, 26

Miscellaneous.
Remarkable deliverance of George Lkenn, 12
Paye Adin, on Courts Martial, 38
The London Vocabulary, 38
Dibden's Museum; or a choice collection of Songs, Toasts and Sentiments, 75
Interpretation of Dreams, 38
St. George Tucker on the Abolition of the very, 30

FLEMING COUNTY, Va.
September Term, 1800.
John Allison, complainant,
Against
George Lewis, Joseph Blair, John Curtis, Co., Bernady Richard Hort, John Gray, Robert Talbot, Simon Kenton and John Dunsford, guardians for John Fleming, William Fleming, and Thomas Fleming, infants heirs of John Fleming, deceased, defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Simon Kenton not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the defendant Simon as aforesaid, appear here on the second day of our December Term next, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the door of the Methodist meetinghouse in the Town of Flemingsburg, four Sunday immediately after divine service, and another posted at the front door of the Court house in Fleming county.
(A Copy.) Telle.
Thomas Dougherty C. C.

**SACRED TO THE MUSES.
THE FALL OF ZAMPO.**

A PERUVIAN ODE.

NOW ruin lifts her haggard head,
And smothering horror screams,
O'er yonder black brow'd cloud of night,
See, how the hated lightning gleam!

Lo! mid the terror of the storm,
From yonder black brow'd cloud of night,
The mighty Capac's dreadful form
Bursts forth upon my aching sight.

But ah! what phantoms flitting round,
Give double horror to the gloom,
Each pointing to the ghastly wound,
That feat him thro' the to the tomb.

On me they bend the frowning eye,
For me their airy arms they wave;
Oh stay, nor yet from Zampor fly,
We'll be companions—in the grave.

Dear victims of a Tyrant's rage,
They're gone—each shadowy form is fled,
Yet from their hoary locks of age
Shall low as their's in dust be laid.

Thou faithful sword, that harmless fell
Upon the haughty Spaniard's creel,
Swift to my swelling heart go tell
How deep thou'lt pierce thy master's brest.

But shall proud Spain's destroying son,
With traitorful hand on Zampor's side;
No—er the deed of death be done,
The Tyrant's blood shall glist my hate.

Yon forked flash with friendly glare,
Points where his crimson'd banners fly—
Look down, ye friends of fleeting air,
I yet shall triumph o'er his die.

He spoke—and, like a meteor's blaze,
Ruth' on the swarded Spaniard's Land;
Around his head the lightning plays
Reflected from his brandish'd sword.

Great Capac, nerve the arm of youth,
And guide it swift to Garcia's brest;
His pangs shall all my pangs alloy;
His death shall give my country rest.

"Ye powers, who thirst for human blood,
"Receive this victim at your shrine."
Aghast the circling warriors stood,
Nor could prevent the chief's design.

"Tis Garcia's crimson'd streams that flows,
"Tis Zampor hurls him to his fate;
The authors of my country's woes
Now sink, the victims of my hate."

From Garcia's brest the steel drew,
And death'd it deep within his own;
I come, ye Gods of Isth Peru!
He dies, and dy'd, without a groan.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman the other day, in the excess of conubial affection, which he was unable to restrain before the company,

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, or Lulaburg, in Clarke county.
Also 255 acres near the above.
420 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court house.
About 800 acres Big Branch creek, Greene county.
About 400 acres on and near the road from Harpburg, to Frankfort, near Gray Horse Mill.
For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jefferson county.
Samuel M'Dowell.
April 9th, 1799.

N. BURROWES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed from the brick house adjoining Mr. J. Jowden, and Messrs. S. & G. Trotter, to the brick house opposite the court house and next door above Mr. A. Parker—where he has in addition to his former assortment, Groceries and Glass Ware, also complete sets of China Tea Ware.
N. B. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as I shall shortly start for Philadelphia.
Lexington, 10th May, 1800.

BLANK DEEDS.

Just received from Lee & Co's. Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACLEAN & POYNER, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following Valuable

**MEDICINES:
HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,**

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.
A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution: containing nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tape or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small raw worm, and lastly, the Tania, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape: this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is soft, brown, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, difficult breathing, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes hoarding food, and sometimes voracity—Nausea, with flimsy and fecid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pain in the head and temples, with looseness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse.
A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

RECENT CURES.

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.
MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57, Wilkes Street, Fall's Point, city of Baltimore, v. recently made oath, that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed. But was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects; the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the youngest they seemed to be confined, and the appearance of skin, of animation, and of health, which they all enjoyed, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799. J. S. JEFFERSON.

**INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,
For the cure of Agues, remittent and Intermitting Fevers.**

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved inefficacious, and one used in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, and bring on dysentery, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or violent. The best is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, is very often fatal; and children who have weak stomachs, are frequently loth for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE FICH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting soury, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West India, and the southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.
The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, to

as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid fermentation, restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.—They are celebrated for removing bilious colic, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache, which ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swellings, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of a Certain Disease.

HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indolence, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other delusive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury by colic, fever, &c. speedily restores the beautiful rosy color, and delicate tincture to the system.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE,

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and raw lips, and every bluntness and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fever, &c. speedily restores the beautiful rosy color, and delicate tincture to the system.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation cleanses and strengthens the gums, prevents the enamel from decaying, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, adorning all with acuminous fangs and fangs, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally confound.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, defusion of humor, dimness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure them. It is equally efficacious in the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe inflammation.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

The partnership of Connelley Beatty & Co. is now dissolved by mutual consent; and as the subscriber will be absent from this place for some time, he requests all persons indebted to the above firm to call and settle the balance of their accounts with A. Beatty, who is fully authorized to receive them. Those who neglect this notice, may be assured that more effectual steps will be taken to compel payment.
C. Beatty.
Lexington, July 5, 1800.

FLAX SEED.

THE subscribers will purchase a quantity of good, sound, white flax seed, &c. &c. delivered at their Oil Mill, for which they will give a generous price.
John & William Bobb.
Lexington, Sept. 18, 1800.

P. YEISER & SON,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the

CURRYING BUSINESS,

in the town of Lexington, at the fourth corner of Main and Crois Streets, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Arch: M'Uavin, saddler, where they intend keeping a general assortment of

LEATHER,

Which will be disposed of by wholesale and retail, for CASH and HIDES.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a tract of one hundred acres of land where I now live, near the head of the fourth fork of Clinch, above High's Creek, as I have a right of dower therein, during my natural life.
Joyce Faulconer.

TO BE RENTED.

IN the town of Danville, a possession given on the first day of October next, the Tavern now occupied by Mr. Arthur Thompson, which is large and well calculated for a house of entertainment, being adjacent with Stables for 20 horses, and a very extensive Cellar, and other convenient houses for the purpose aforesaid—For terms apply to the subscriber.
James Birney.
Danville, 24th of August, 1800.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of any description, may be had a thin Office on the shortest notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
THAT we, or one of us, will attend on the 13th of October next, between the hours of ten and twelve in the morning, at John's Landing, near the head of Clear Creek, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette county, in order to take the depositions of such witnesses as shall attend. And to prepare their testimony, to establish the special call of a military survey, made by David Bell, on the head of Shannons run, a south branch of South Branch, including part of said creek, and if it cannot be done that day, to continue from day to day until it can be completed; and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.
John Bell.
James Bell.
August 31st, 1800.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT John Blackmore, or myself will attend at the head spring of Eagle creek, in Scott county, the 8th day of October next, in order to prove the beginning and first call of James Blackmore's entry, for 1000 acres of land, entered the 17th day of July 1798, with certificates of testimony by Scott county court, agreeable to an act of assembly for that purpose.
Nathaniel Abbley.

LANDS TO SELL

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

1836 3 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the north by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of slate, the tract includes the whole Indian tract, and its branches which afford many seats for mills, it is a well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, its fall is very fertile fit for cultivation the broken, it is interspersed with settlements, with a little trouble and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title incontestable.

118 1/2 2 1/2 acres, on the north 2 1/2 miles of the fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth of the creek and its north side of the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof of 1100 poles when reduced to a straight line, the full price level of land, it is well timbered and watered. The title incontestable.

236 1/2 1 1/2 acres, on the waters of the North side of Rock-Castle river, Madison county.

300 acres, in Garrard county near White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road from Danville crosses the tract N. E. S. W. about 2 3/4 of a mile, it is of a very early entry.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

40 town lots and out lots in the field town of Clarksville.

6000 acres of land in several small grants reserved by the state of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 19 miles from the mouth of the river, about 23 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lotts & Houses in Lexington, Paducah or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said lands. For further information apply to
P. D. Robert,
High Street Lexington.

TROTTER & SCOTT

HEREBY inform the public that they have removed their store into the brick building next door below the house they formerly occupied, and have just received and now opened for sale, a large and very elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

In addition to their stock on hand, with a supply of All kinds of Groceries, Glass, China, and Queens Ware, Salt, Bar-Iron, and Castings—Excellent—Mann's Jack Sals.

As the above Merchandise have been purchased with Cash, and they will of course be sold upon lower terms than any goods of equal quality, that have been offered for sale in the Western Country—But no credit can be given.
Lexington, August 20th, 1800.

MILITARY LANDS, FOR SALE.

TWELVE or fifteen thousand acres of Virginia military lands, lying on the Little Miami, Maffies creek, Cefars creek, Todd's fork, and Point creek. For further information, apply to James Brown, or Dr. S. Brown, in Lexington, or to the subscriber,
John Brown.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and opened at his store on Main Street, opposite the court-house, a very general assortment of
Queens, China and Glass Ware.
Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.
Lexington September 15th, 1800.

BOURBON COUNTY.

August court Quarter Sessions, 1800.
James Kenny, complainant, against
Jasiah Dixon, Miles W. Conway, and Simon Kenny, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Renton, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and being in default, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the first day of our next November courts, and answer the complainants bill, that a copy of this order be published in one of the Kentucky Gazettes, for two months successively, another copy posted at the door of the court house, and published at the front door of the Prythianer meeting-house, in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.
A Copy.
Thomas Arnold, C. B. C.

assembled, That whenever it shall appear to the surveyor of the revenue, appointed or to be appointed in any assessment district within the United States, under the act, intituled "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," that any tract of land or dwelling-house, situated within his said district, and directed by the said act to be included in the lists, thereby required to be rendered and kept, hath been omitted in the said lists, then and in every such case it shall be the duty of such surveyor, and he hereby is authorized and required to inform himself of the value of such tract of land or dwelling-house, by entry, view, or other lawful ways and means, and to make a list and valuation thereof, in the form and manner prescribed in and by the said act, and to enter and record the said list and valuation with and among the lists and valuations by him to be kept and recorded pursuant to the said act; and to charge the amount of the said valuation to the person or persons to whom the same ought to be charged, pursuant to the said act and to the act intituled, "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States;" and that where any assessor, no list having been rendered, shall have estimated any tract of unseated land, to contain a greater number of acres than the said tract shall by the patent or survey of the same actually appear to contain, it shall appear to the surveyor of the assessment district in which the said land shall be situate, by the production of the said patent or survey thereof, that there has been a mistake in estimating the said number of acres, it shall be lawful for such surveyor to credit the proprietor or proprietors thereof with the number of acres so overcharged: *Provided*, That the said credit shall not operate to lessen the sum directed to be collected by virtue of the present law to lay and collect a direct tax: *And provided also*, That no credit shall be valid until the same shall have been approved by the inspector of the survey, or the supervisor of the district, if comprehending but one survey of inspection; and if any error has happened, by charging any person with being the proprietor of any tract or parcel of unseated land, who was not the owner thereof on the first day of October one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, or by assessing to any person any tract or parcel of unseated land more than once as proprietor thereof, it shall be lawful in all or any of these cases, for the surveyor of the district in which the said error shall have happened, to correct the same by giving the person so charged such credit in his account respecting the said land as may be just and equitable.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted* That for the services aforesaid, the surveyors of the revenue shall respectively be entitled to and receive from the United States, the following compensations, that is to say: For every tract of land or dwelling-house valued and recorded as aforesaid without entry and view, seventy-five cents; for every tract of land or dwelling house so valued and recorded with entry and view, two dollars; for every mile of necessary travel in going to make such entry and view and re-

Lands and dwelling houses, omitted in the lists, may be entered by the surveyors of the revenue.

Unseated lands, estimated to contain too large a quantity may be exaggerated.

Error in charging a person who is not the owner; or in charging the owner more than once.

Allowance to the surveyors.

turning five cents; and that the accounts for the said compensations shall be presented to the supervisors of the districts respectively, and if allowed by them, shall be paid by them and credited to their accounts respectively, in the settlement thereof with the Treasury Department.

In case of legal ejectment, the person charged may be exonerated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person shall have been charged, pursuant to the above mentioned acts or either of them, or to this act, with the amount of the valuation of any tract of land or dwelling-house; and such person, or his or her legal representatives or assigns, shall afterwards in due course of law have been ejected from such land or dwelling-house, or have had a decision against him, her or them, upon the title thereof, then, and in every such case, it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the revenue within whose assessment district the said land or dwelling-house shall be situated; and he is hereby authorized and required, on the application of such person, or of his or her legal representatives or assigns, as the case may be, and on the payment or tender by them, or any of them of the sum of one dollar for every such tract of land or dwelling-house, which sum the said surveyor is hereby authorized to demand and receive in such case, to cancel the valuation on such land or dwelling-house, so far as respects the persons so applying, and to discharge him or her therefrom.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—May 13, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER LXI.

An ACT to amend an act intituled "An Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That jurors to serve in the courts of the United States shall be designated by lot, or otherwise, in each state or district respectively, according to the mode of forming juries to serve in the highest courts of law therein now practised; so far as the same shall render such designation practicable by the courts and marshals of the United States.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—May 13, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER LXII.

An ACT to appropriate a certain sum of money to defray the expense of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated, to defray the expense of such treaty or treaties, as the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to hold with the Indians south of the river Ohio : *Provided*, nothing in this act contained shall be construed to admit an obligation on the part of the United States to extinguish, for the benefit of any state or individual citizen, Indian claims to any lands lying within the limits of the United States ; and that the compensation to be allowed to any of the commissioners, who may be appointed for negotiating such treaty or treaties, shall not exceed, exclusive of travelling expenses, the rate of eight dollars per day during the time of actual service of such commissioner.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum aforesaid shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate,

APPROVED—May 13, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER LXIII.

An ACT directing the payment of a detachment of the militia under the command of major Thomas Johnson, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized, to settle the accounts of the militia, who served on an expedition commanded by major Thomas Johnson against the Indians, in the year one thousand seven hundred and

ninety-four, and that the same be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—May 13, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER LXIV.

An ACT to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, two and one-half per centum on the amount of all drawbacks, allowed or to be allowed by law, upon and for the re-exportation from the United States of goods, wares, or merchandizes imported thereinto, shall be retained for the use of the United States, by the collectors paying such drawbacks respectively; and in addition to the sum of one and one quarter per centum heretofore directed by law to be so retained.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of the re-exportation from the United States of goods, wares, and merchandizes, imported thereinto in foreign ships or vessels, no part of the additional duty imposed by law on such goods, wares, and merchandizes, on account of their importation in such ships or vessels, shall be allowed to be drawback; but that the whole of the said additional duty shall be retained in manner aforesaid, in addition to the rate per centum by this and former acts directed to be retained.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—May 13, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER LXV.

An ACT to authorize certain expenditures, and to make certain appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress

assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall have allowed to them, in the settlement of their accounts with the Treasury Department, the expenses by them respectively incurred, pursuant to the directions of the joint committee of the two Houses, in the various measures adopted by the said committee for doing honor to the memory of George Washington, late President of the United States; and that a sum not exceeding three thousand two hundred dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the said expenses.

Allowance
to the Secre-
tary of the
Senate and
Clerk of the
House.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is authorized and empowered to cause to be given, during the present year, to the Choctaw nation of Indians, such presents not exceeding the value of two thousand dollars, as he shall judge most suitable; and that the sum of two thousand dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated for that purpose.

Presents to
the Choctaw
Indians.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is authorized and empowered to cause to be expended a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the reimbursement of such reasonable advances of money as have heretofore been, or before the first day of September next may be made by consuls of the United States, in making and supporting the claims of American citizens for captured property, before the tribunals of foreign countries; and that the sum of five thousand dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated for that purpose.

Reimburse-
ment for ad-
vances for
claims to
captured
property.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of forty-four thousand dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expense that has been, or during the present year may be incurred by the payment of costs, in prize causes, before the court of Admiralty and court of appeals in England.

Various ap-
propriations

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for defraying the expense incident to the visits of Indians to the seat of government, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That for defraying, during the present year, the additional compensations granted in the present session to the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to the clerks in their respective offices, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for defraying the expenses incident, during the present year, to the establishment of the general stamp-office, including the salary of the superintendant of stamps, clerk hire, office rent, and all contingent expenses, the sum of four thousand dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That for defraying, during the present year, the expense incident to the establishment of the government of the Indiana Territory, including the salary of the governor, judges, and secretary, and all contingent

Various appropriations expenses, the sum of four thousand dollars shall be, and hereby is appropriated.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That for defraying the expense incident to the exploring of copper mines on Lake Superior, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars shall be, and hereby is appropriated.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated for the present year the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to the fortification of the ports and harbors of the United States, in aid of the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose and remaining unexpended.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid appropriations shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—May 13, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER LXVI.

An ACT to lay additional duties on certain articles imported.

Additional
duties on
sugar, mo-
lasses and
such articles
as have paid
ten per cent.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the following duties, in addition to those now in force, and payable on the several articles herein after enumerated, shall be laid, levied, and collected upon those articles respectively, at their importation into the United States from any foreign port or place, that is to say; upon all brown sugar, one half cent per pound; upon all sugar candy, two cents and one half per pound; upon all molasses one cent per gallon; and upon all goods, wares, and merchandizes now paying a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, two and one half per centum ad valorem.

Duties on
wines.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the duties now imposed and payable on wines, imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, shall cease and be abolished; and that in lieu thereof, the following duties shall thenceforth be laid, levied, and collected upon all wines so imported in casks, bottles, or other vessels, that is to say: Upon all Malmsey, Madeira, and London particular Madeira wine, fifty-eight cents per gallon; upon all other Madeira wine, fifty cents per gallon; upon all Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish, and Tokay wine, forty-five cents per gallon; upon all Sherry wine, forty cents per gallon; upon all Saint Lucar wine, forty cents per gallon; upon all claret and other wines not enumerated, when imported in bot-

bles or cases, thirty-five cents per gallon ; upon all Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portugal wines, thirty cents per gallon ; upon all Teneriff, Fayall, Malaga, Saint George, and other Western Island wine, twenty-eight cents per gallon ; and upon all other wines when imported, otherwise than in bottles or cases, twenty-three cents per gallon.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all such goods, wares, and merchandises as aforesaid, as shall after the said thirtieth day of June be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States.

Additional duty on such articles imported in foreign vessels

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties laid by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of security, and time of payment respectively, with the several duties now in force on the respective articles herein before enumerated.

How duties are to be collected.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on account of the additional duties laid on brown sugar and molasses by this act, the following sums respectively shall, from and after the thirty-first day of December next, be added to the drawbacks now allowed by law, on sugar refined within the United States and exported therefrom, and on spirits distilled from molasses within the United States and exported therefrom, that is to say: On all sugar so refined and exported one cent per pound ; and on all spirits so distilled and exported, one cent per gallon ; which additional drawbacks shall be allowed and paid according to the regulations now established by law, respecting the present drawbacks allowed on the said articles.

Additional drawback on sugar refined, and spirits distilled from molasses, in the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the duties, laid by this act, shall be solely appropriated and applied for the discharge of the interest and principal of the debts of the United States, heretofore contracted, or to be contracted during the present year.

Appropriation of the proceeds of these duties.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 13th, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER LXVII.

An ACT appointing the time, and directing the place of the next meeting of Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the session of Congress next ensuing the present shall be held at the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, and said

session shall commence on the third Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred,

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,
*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—May 13, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

An ACT to make provision relative to rations for Indians, and to their visits to the seat of government.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is authorized and empowered to cause such rations as he shall judge proper, and as can be spared from the army provisions without injury to the service, be issued under such regulations as he shall think fit to establish, to Indians who may visit the military posts of the United States on the frontiers, or within their respective nations.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is further authorized and empowered to cause to be defrayed, on the part of the United States, the reasonable expenses of such Indians as may from time to time visit the seat of government thereof, for their journies to, stay at, and return from the same; and also to cause to be given to such Indians, during their stay as aforesaid, such presents as he shall judge necessary.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a separate account of all rations issued, and expenses defrayed as aforesaid, and of the expenditures occasioned by such presents as are aforesaid, shall be kept at the Department of War.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,
*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—May 13, A. D. 1800,

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States